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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Annual Administration Report, 1960-61

The Working of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act

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1964
PRINTED AT THE YERAVDA PRISON PRESS
POONA

No. BA 1

Poona, 27 May 1933

From

SHRI C. THOMAS,
Director of Social Welfare,
Maharashtra State,
POONA-1.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Education and Social Welfare Department,
BOMBAY.

Subject.—Annual Administration Report on the working of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, for the year 1960-61 (i. e. for the period from 1st May 1960 to the end of 31st March 1961).

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the report on the working of the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, for the year ended 31st March 1961.

Personnel

During the year under report various Social Welfare activities including the institutional care of Beggars under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act and other related activities in the field of Prevention of Begging and After Care of Beggars were carried out by the department.

Shri P. G. Gavai, I. A. S., held the post of the Director of Social Welfare during the period under report.

Shri G. N. Harshe, B. A., Diploma in Social Service Administration held the post of the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions and Deputy Director of Social Welfare for the period under report.

The post of the Inspector, Certified Institutions and Assistant Director of Social Welfare was held by Shri R. H. Belavadi, B. A. (Hons.) Diploma in Social Service Administration during the period under report.

The post of the Assistant Inspector of Certified Institutions was held by Shri V. P. Shikhare, B. A. Diploma in Social Service Administration during the year under report.

Scope of Work

3. The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act continued to be in operation in the following areas :—

(*a*) The City and Island of Bombay.

(*b*) The part of Thana Taluka which is encircled by the Bessin Thana Creek including the territorial waters appertaining thereto.

(*c*) The limits of Railway Lands from a point immediately beyond the Thana Railway Station, and

(*d*) The limits of Railway land from a point beyond the Bhayandar Railway station to the Virar Railway station inclusive on the Western Railway.

(*e*) The limits of former Municipal Buroughs of Bandra, Parel, Andheri and Kurla and former Municipal districts of Ghatkopar, Kirol, and Juhu and under-noted 28 villages of the Bombay Subarban Districts now forming a part of Greater Bombay.

1. Bandiwali
2. Chembur
3. Vadawali
4. Ambiwali
5. Chakala
6. Trombay
7. Bapnala
8. Brahmanwada
9. Mandala
10. Mankhurd
11. Manbudruk
12. Mulgaon
13. Vasara
14. Madh
15. Devnar
16. Borle.
17. Mahul
18. Anik
19. Kole Kalyan
20. Morol
21. Mohili
22. Maravali
23. Mogre
24. Shahor
25. Nanala
26. Saki
27. Asalpe (Aspa)
28. Kandiwali

(*f*) Elephanta Caves—Kolaba District.

3. (*a*) With the bifurcation of States thus the following institutions have gone to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) Receiving Centre, Odhav, Ahmedabad.

(2) Beggars Home for Males, Naroda.

(3) Beggars Home for Females, Dabhoda.

(4) Beggars Home for Males, Junagadh.

Further in view of bifurcation of States the areas of Ahmedabad City, where the provisions of Bombay Prevention of Begging Act were applied also went to the Gujarat State. Gujarat State has applied the same Act to the area.

3. (*b*) The Bombay Beggars Act needed very many amendments. Further there were some important provisions of Acts of other territories like Hyderabad Beggars Act etc. and therefore it was decided to unify, modify and pass a new Legislation as the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959.

Arrests

4. During the year under report 5,033 persons were arrested for begging and allied offences as against 5,304 persons taken charge of during the previous year under the provisions of Bombay Prevention of Begging Act. The number of persons arrested and admitted in the Receiving Centre, Worli, together with those who were still undertrial at the end of previous year totalled 5,423. This shows a fall of about 5.4 per cent in the arrests. The reason for this fall is reduction in the speed of arrests and in the Drive against beggars in Bombay City and also due to non-availability of accommodation for beggars in Certified Institutions. Out of these, 2,566 persons (2,245 males and 321 females) were ordered to be detained by the Presidency Magistrates at Kurla and Mazgaon, V. T., and Bombay Central Courts and at the Court of the Judicial Magistrate, F. C., Thana, Vikroli and Kalyan as against 2,709 persons ordered to be detained in the previous year. Thus there is a decrease of about 8 per cent in the number of detention as compared with the previous year. This decrease is related to the decrease in the total number of arrests. At the end of the year under report, there were 319 cases of undertrial beggars pending. The courts have decided 5,124 cases during the year under report as against 5,694 cases during the previous year recording a fall of 11.1 per cent.

Begging is declared as a cognizable offence under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act. Appendix II shows the cases of beggars pending on 1st May 1960 and those brought before court during the year under report.

4. (*a*) The decrease in the incidence of arrests and detention has to be considered in light of the following facts:—

(*i*) It was decided to discontinue the drive of arrests against the beggars because it was felt that it is no use to enlarge the arrests without consolidating the existing work.

(*ii*) The number of Beggar Homes provided by the State Government fall short and are unable to cope up with rising arrests.

(*iii*) There was also not a single Beggar Home opened during the period under report and as such more attention was paid to effective utilization of new Act than mere numerical expansion.

(*iv*) The Directorate lost a detention capacity of 500 due to transfer of 3 Beggar Homes to the share of newly formed Gujarat State.

(*v*) This report embodied statistics of 11 months only as previous report covered a period of 13 months from 1st April 1959 to 30th April 1960.

Treatment of Beggars

5. Beggars rounded up by Police under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act are first admitted on remand in the Receiving Centre, Worli, where the cases are studied. Primary medical aid is given and they are classified into different categories according to their physical and mental conditions.

In a large number of cases, beggars taken charge of are found to be in an impoverished state of health. Many of them are found to be suffering from contagious diseases like T. B. and Leprosy and it is quite essential to classify them so that a course of treatment can be charted out for their ultimate cure and rehabilitation.

There are also large number of persons who are mentally deficient or suffering from various other types of mental deficiencies. Their problems are naturally more complex and they are required to be sent for hospitalization. They are to be given work assignments of repetitive nature which is suitable to their mental ability. This planning can be done with the method of case work.

From physical point of view their needs have to be properly assessed and at the same time the case work aspect of these socially handicapped people cannot be neglected. Many of them suffer from various complexes and have a depressed state of mind. It is for these reasons that the authorities of the Receiving Centre conduct social investigations with the object of placing all the relevant aspects before the court so that the court is in a position to take suitable decision in each case. The decisions are taken by courts with the ultimate objective of rehabilitation of beggars as useful citizens in the society.

If the court is satisfied from the circumstances of the case that the person declared as a beggar is not likely to beg again, or his relatives could look after him and stand surety for his abstaining from begging, the beggar is released after due admonition or on bond.

Full advantage is taken of the provisions for the release of the beggars. As far as possible beggars are released to the care of relatives if they are first offenders but if no relation comes forward then as a last resort they are committed, to an Institution for further treatment. It is for these reasons that very often reconciliation is brought about between the beggars and their relatives living in rural and up-country areas and beggars are restored to their homes in cases where rehabilitation is possible. Not only that, but in many cases arrangments for supervision are made with local organizations or such other agencies so that the person can be helped in case of any need.

Never-the-less destitute beggars who have no homes where they would be sent, need institutional care and treatment and also able-bodied as well as disabled habitual beggars who have lost contact with their homes need training in craft or occupation while under institutional treatment. In such cases, institutional treatment helps in imbibing a work habit which in turn facilitates their release and their employment. Ultimately it is also proved to be a good method of rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation arrangements particularly in respect of destitute female beggars are often be-set with many difficulties. Treatment has therefore to be planned according to the different age groups and adequate protection has to be extended to those who are likely to fall in moral danger.

5. (*a*) Classification is the pivot of the whole institutional programme. Unless the right person is sent to the right institution the correctional programme cannot be effective. With a view to achieve this objective the system of Case Reviewing Committee was followed in the Receiving Centre. Every fortnight the case Reviewing Board which consists of Police Officers, Superintendents and the case workers, discuss the cases in details and finalise the plan and treatment.

Cases which appear to be mentally subnormal are referred to a Psycchologist. The R. C. was fortunate in getting valuable services of Dr. Kamala Bhoota, M. S., Ph. D., (Columbia), as Hon. Psychologist. With her help it was possible to weed out the cases of subnormals d fectives, retarded, psychopaths, psychotics etc. It was also possible to secure the services of a voluntary Psychiatrist Dr. Annie Price.

With the help of a Neurologist and Physician Dr. Talwalkar it was possible to introduce E. C. T. and shock treatment for the patients. The experiment was done for a period of three months and results are being carefully scrutinized.

Classification

8. Appendix III gives the classification of Beggars who were detained in certified institutions according to physical and mental conditions and according to rehabilitation potential. Out of 5,033 beggars arrested, 1,116 men and 127 women, were able bodied and the rest were physically or/and mentally handicapped, in one way or the other. The percentage of the able bodied is 24·68 as against 44·66 of the previous year, whereas the percentage of Physically and mentally handicapped beggars, together with detained in the different institutions comes to 75·32 as against 59·02 of the previous year. Needless to say that training programme in the different Institutions have to be in neat relationship with the needs of different types of persons detained.

9. Appendix III-A gives an idea of classification of beggars according to different age groups.

10. Out of 2,566 beggars detained during the year under report 2,186 beggars were admitted for the first time and 380 for the second and subsequent time. The appendices IV and V explain this position.

11. Appendix VI gives statistics of domicile of beggars detained in the Certified Institutions in the State of Maharashtra during the year under report. Of the 2,566 persons under detention 832 belonging to the State of Maharashtra while the remaining 1,734 had their domicile outside the State of Maharashtra.

It will be seen that the year under report is not an exception to the general pattern which indicates the fact that majority of beggars in Bombay hail from outside the State.

In most of the States there is as yet no legislation similar or corresponding to the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act and thus a transfer of beggars from this State to other States on reciprocal basis is rendered difficult. As a result, rehabilitation of Beggars on Regional basis, constitutes a serious problem. It is, therefore, evident that the problem of

beggary needs to be tackled as a National Problem and there is a definite need for an all India measure which can facilitate the inter-State transfers of beggars. At present such inter-State transfers are agreed upon between the State of West Bengal and Maharashtra.

Institutions

12. Appendix-I gives the names of the Receiving Centres and Institutions certified under Bombay Beggars Act as on 31st March 1961. During the year under report there were 21 institutions working under Prevention of Beggars Act. Out of which 9 are Government Institutions and the rest 12 are Grant-in-aid institutions run by the Voluntary Agencies. The following institutions deserve a special mention.

I. Receiving Centre for males and Females, Worli.

Personnel.—Shri S. D. Gokhale, B. A., Dip. S. S. A., held the post of Superintendent of the Receiving Centre, Worli throughout the year under report.

Nature of Work.—The Receiving Centre as a matter of fact forms a pivot of all the institutions functioning under the Beggars Act Branch of the Department. The Receiving Centre works as a classification centre of Beggars. A special Police squad under charge of Sub-Inspector Mohile is attached to the Receiving Centre. It goes round the City and apprehends the beggars from the roads. The apprehended beggars are remanded to Receiving Centre till their home inquiries are completed and till they are finally tried by the respective Magistrates who are supplied with the requisite data and plan of further treatment for the cases by the Probation Officers attending the courts.

The Beggars Homes for males and females are also declared as Receiving Centres to receive Leprosy Cases.

Health

The institution being a Receiving Centre, beggars are remanded to it irrespective of their sex, caste and creed. The class of beggars comprises of mentally and physically handicaped, old and infirm, diseased and able bodied beggars. The beggars are taken charge of from the footpaths, slums and hide-outs of Bombay. In the nature of things, looking to the place from where they are apprehended, they are found unclean and bring with them some sort of disease or the other, while entering the Receiving Centre.

The Receiving Centre, is therefore be-set with so many difficulties from the Medical Point of view. It cannot be said to be fully equipped with adequate hospital equipment, cots, lockers, sterlizer etc. taking into

account the demands made on it and the number of patients treated indoor as well as outdoor. In spite of all this, the work of medical section is quite satisfactory. Some minor oprations are also carried out. There are two hospital wards in Recieving Centre, one for the males and the other for the females.

A psychological clinic is also attached to the Receiving Centre. Dr. Mrs. Kamala Bhoota, continued to act as a Hon. Psychologist to this Centre. In addition to this we had the honorary services of a Psychiatrist. During the period under report a beautiful set of books was donated to Receiving Centre, Worli by Smt. Bhagwat. These books-a valuable treasure belong to Late Dr. Bhagwat ex-Superintendent of Mental Hospital-Yeravda.

The following statement reported by the officer-in-charge, Receiving Centre, Worli will give an indication of the extent of the work carried out in this institution.

1960-61

		Males	Females	Children
Indoor attendance	...	17,037	7,368	...
Indoor patients treated	...	997	236	...
Outdoor treated	...	1,564	762	500
Deaths	...	39	21	...

Operations Performed

During the year under report 108 operations were carried out, 30 were major and 78 were minor. The following statement shows the classification of the operations performed during the year under report.

Serial No.	Disease	Anaesthesia	Operation	Nos.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Abscees and whitlows	... Local	Incision and drainage.	30
2	Loose and carries teeth	... „	Extraction.	19
3	Cuts and Injuries	... „	Sutured.	5
4	Fractures	... „	General and Reduction and nil (some) Plastering.	9
5	Anterior colporraphy	... Spinal	Repair.	1
6	Lypomas	... Local	Enucleation	2

Serial No. 1	Disease 2	Anaesthesia 3	Operation 4	Nos. 5
7	Cystas (Scabacious and Dermoid) ...	Local	Enucleation	5
8	Paraphymosis ...	Local special (some).	Circumcision	10
9	Hydroceles ...	Spinal.	Bottels Operation	16
10	Contracture Keens and chronic ulcers.	„	Skin grafting.	2
11	Corns feet ...	Local	Excision.	5
12	Inguinial Hernia ...	Sprinal	Herniorr-happy.	1
13	Ventral Hernia ...	Spinal	Repair.	1
14	Wisdom tooth ...	Local	Incision of gum.	2
				108

II, Beggars Home for Males, Chembur

Personnel.—During the period under report Shri B. N. Babajiyawar, M. A. held the charge of the institution as Superintendent.

Nature of work.—The Beggars Home for Males, Chembur maintains a hetrogeneous population consisting of able bodied, old, infirm, blind, leprosy and T. B. patients. The capacity of accommodation of the institution is 650. However throughout the year under report population of Home continued to be more than 700. The daily average of population during the year under report was 701.10.

In addition to the detained cases the institution admits beggars on remand who are suffering from leprosy for want of suitable segregating arrangements at Receiving Centre, Worli. There is a fullfledged T. B. ward, an major section, of the Home accommodates Leprosy beggar patients. The accommodation according to the categories is as under.—

1. Normal group	...	150
2. T. B. Ward	...	75
3. Blind Home	...	75
4. Leprosy Section	...	350
	...	650

However, in Blind Annexe of the Home, Protective Home under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act has been started during the year under report and as such the accommodation of the Blind Annexe has been reduced by 75.

There are four main groups in this institution as given below :—

(1) Section for the old, infirm and able bodied.

(2) T. B. and General ward.

(3) Home for the blind (At Annexe at a distance of a mile from the main centre).

(4) Leprosy Unit.

Health and Sanitation

The peculiarity of this institution is that it maintains a very large population of sick beggars like T. B., Leprosy and those suffering from other ailments. Medical Treatment is imparted through a fullfledged Medical Unit consisting of B. M. S. Class II and B. M. S. Class III Officers assisted by 6 Nurses, 2 Compounders, 7 Boy attendants and a Laboratory Assistant.

The daily average attendance of O. P. D. inmates in the general section is 27·9. The daily average attendance of indoor hospital in general section is 60·07.

In the general section Hospital minor operations like whit low Perineal abscess, other abscesses, corn, removal of liponal cysts, dilacation of uretura by pussing, sounds vaseetomy are carried out as a routine.

During the year under report the post of Occupational Therapist has been filled. He works in both the Leprosy and General Section, but he has to spend maximum time in the leprosy section only.

The inmates need to be educated for the activities of daily living in cases of deformities and loss of sensation. In this way work is being conducted by the Occupational Therapist in both the general and Leprosy section which brings relief to the suffering patients and makes life easy for them.

Craft Training

The institution conducts classes in Tailoring, Weaving, Carpentry, Burud work, Laundry, Gardening and Agriculture. All these industries were organized in leprosy section of the Home separately. The Blind Home, an annexe of this institution conducts classes in Music, Braille, Coir work, cane work and in addition gardening. A few inmates were also employed outside suitably.

III. Beggars Home for Females, Chembur

Personnel.—Smt. Padma L. Deodhar, B.A. Dip. S. S. A., held the charge of the Lady Superintendent of the Home during the entire period under report.

Nature of work.—This institution functions as a specialized Home for the rehabilitation of the detained female beggar inmates including female leprosy cases apprehended under Bombay Prevention of Begging Act.

The capacity of the Home is 300 i.e. 50 vacancies for dependents and court committed children, 100 vacancies for leprosy inmates and 150, vacancies for general type. Intake of the inmates during the period under report is only 143 women and 15 children as against 182 women and 55 children in the previous year. Majority of the cases were ordered to be detained for more than one year and hence the number of cases for release was comparatively small.

Health

On the whole the health of the inmates was satisfactory as reported by the Superintendent. Specialised treatment for the mentally handicapped women was continued by sending the patients to the J. J. Hospital.

Craft Training

Pin cushion, Broom-making, clay modelling and spinning are sources of the main occupations for the inmates of this institution.

IV. Leprosy Hospital, Pui-Kolad

Personnel.—Shri N. K. Gidwani, M. M. S. Class III was holding the charge of the post of the Superintendent of this hospital throughout the year under report.

The administrative control of this Hospital was taken over by the Social Welfare Department from the Medical Department from 1st May 1959.

The health of the patients of this hospital was good in general during the year under report. The necessary preventive measures have been taken against Maleria etc. There were 7 deaths of the inmates of the advanced age, due to the general disability.

The following occupations were conducted at this Hospital at present.

(1) Spinning, (2) Weaving, (3) Tailoring, (4) Bidi making, (5) Carpentry, (6) Poultry, (7) Dairy and (8) Agriculture.

V. Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home, Bombay

The Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the destitute continued to be the biggest private certified institution and is at the same time one of the best conducted institutions under the beggars scheme admitting 300 beggars.

The institution admits old and infirm, disabled and crippled beggars.

257 statutory beggars were detained in the institution during the year under report as against 127 beggers released from the institution.

The Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home has conducted a well equipped preventive work-shop for released handicapped beggars and during the year under report the institution employed 100 beggars in the same.

A few illustrative cases

(i) Inmate was quite happily settled with his father in his foot wear shop of Calcutta. He was helping his father in repairing shoes. The inmate's father was a widower and the inmate was his only son. The inmate's wife and son were at their native place in Bihar. Father and son used to earn a good living and their two bighas of land at native place was also a source of income, and the family was quite contented. One day the inmate left his father's protection after a petty quarrel with him and instead of returning to his native place to his wife and child, he came to Bombay. He stated that he was selling waste papers and was sleeping on foot paths.

On his admission in this Home his father was contacted who in turn was very happy to learn the whereabouts of his son. His father submitted an application for the early release and also continued to make very anxious inquiries about his son.

On receipt of release orders it appeared from the inmate's attitude he may not go straight to his fathar who was so anxiously awaiting his release. This apprehension was communicated to his father. The inmate's father came all the way from Calcutta to take him back. Inmate at first was reluctant to go with him but on a little persuasion he was reconciled and went home happily when he is re-untied with his family.

(ii) an inamate aged and crippled person was arrested at Ahmedabad. He admitted begging, although he had wife, son and daughter who were able and willing to support him. The inmate's son who was contacted was anxious to undertake him under his care but he expressed his inability to come here and to take him away. The inmate on the other hand was not able to travel alone and he had great desire to re-unite with his family. On making reference to Head Office the inmate was taken to

his native place under proper escort. A representative of this Home also escorted the inmate to his native place and the inmate's son was very grateful to receive his father once again back to his care.

VI. Beggars home for males, Visapur

Personnel.—Shri B. S Khare, B. A. held the charge of Superintendent from 1st May 1960 till 16th May 1960. And from 17th May 1960 till the end of the year under report, Shri B. P. Chitanand, B. A., B T. held the charge of the Superintendent. Shri S. J. Karode, continued as officiating Additional Superintendent of the Additional camp throughout the year under report.

At the beginning of the year i.e. on 1st May 1960 there were 737 inmates, but the strength increased to 901 in the month of March 1961. During the year under report a total number of 822 inmates were admitted first from the Receiving Centre, Worli and 73 inmates were received from the other institutions.

The following trades and crafts cater to the needs of the inmates suited for them viz :—

(1) Weaving, (2) Tailoring, (3) Carpentry with cane work, (4) Leather work, (5) Laundry, (6) Sweet oil extraction, (7) Clay modelling, (8) Dyeing, (9) Spinning, (10) Agriculture.

Work Camps

Starting of work camps is the most important activity of the year under report. These camps were started with a view to inuring the inmates habit of manual labour and thus helping them in their future rehabilitation. Work camps were started at the following 3 places.

1. *Loni work camp.*—In Shrirampur taluka in Ahmednagar District this camp was started on 4th September 1959 and is still being continued. On an average 50 inmates work in this camp and the camp is managed with the help of one guard and one junior Havildar. The inmates do the work of crushing stones, spreading stones and murum on the Metal roads for the P. W. D. The earnings of each inmate ranged from about 37 nPs. to 50 nPs. per day.

2. *Ranjangaon work Camp*—The camp is about 7 miles away from Visapur and was started on 7th August 1959. On an average 75 inmates worked on it under supervision of a guard and a junior Havildar. The inmates are mainly occupied in doing Bunding work for the Soil Conservaction Section of the Agriculture Department. Our inmates have done a wonderfully good job in doing the bunding work. The District Bunding Officer and the Parner Taluka Bunding Officer have paid very high tribute to the excellent work done by our inmates. Their earnings ranged from Re. 0·50 to Re. 0·75. The camp is a great success.

3. The third camp was started at Malsiras Certified School, District Sholapur. This was a temporary Camp started on 8th January 1961 and lasted for 1½ months only during the crop harvesting season. About 15 inmates worked on it and earned about Re. 0.50 per day on an average.

VII. Beggars Home for Males, Virar

During the year under report Shri A. D. Desai held the charge of the Superintendent of the home from 1st May 1960 to 18th October 1960 and for the remaining period of the year Shri D. W. Kotasthane was the incharge of the institution as Superintendent.

Shri B. K. Joshi worked as Deputy Superintendent during the period under report.

Beggars Home for Males, Virar is classified for admission of able bodied males. The capacity of accommodation of the institution is 140. The problem of absorbing such a large population was vital and hence it was decided to start Poultry and Agriculture as an additional industries. The institution has been successful in starting poultry during the year under report. In addition the major population was engaged in preparing big plots for vegetable gardening during the major period of the year under report. The waste land in the premises of the Home ward operated upon. The murum soil was removed and the plots were refilled by Black soil. 40 inmates were engaged in this project who were working about 5 months besides this, weaving, cane work, Burud work, nawar tape making and tailoring are the main occupations of the institution. Inmates are also trained in Music.

VIII. Beggars Home for Males, Ghaipatwadi

Shri G. S. Chaudhari, B. sc. (Ag.) was holding the charge of the Superintendent of the Home during period under report.

The institution is the only sisal fibre centre on large scale which has worked on planned programme of development. The institution maintains a small dairy unit of 3 cows and one she-buffalo. Strength of the dairy animals was reduced because some animals were sold by auction. This home has also a main occupation and that is agriculture.

The average number of beggar inmates in this home was 102 throughout the year.

IX. Beggars Home for Males, Chimbale

Shri A. L. Kate, B. sc. (Hons.) was holding the charge of the institution as Superintendent during the period under report.

The newly started Beggars Home is now progressing gradually. The maximum population of the inmates is fixed as 410. But due to shortage of buildings, water arrangements and communication facilities the accommodation capacity was reduced to 200 at present. The average number of inmates detained in the institution was 200 throughout the year under report.

X. Beggars Home for Males, Nandurbar

Shri P. V. Bhagwat was holding the charge of the Superintendent of the Institution during the period under report.

This institution newly started under the Second Five Year Plan in May 1959 had 121 inmates during the year under report. Its capacity being fixed at 125.

Industries

Appendix VIII gives a list of industries and different types of vocational training imparted in the institutions. A brief account of some of the industries in the different institutions is given below

The purpose of occupations in the Receiving Centre, Worli is to find out the aptitude, to create work habit and to keep the inmates gainfully employed. A certain number of inmates are kept in the Receiving Centre to keep the continuity of the occupation to provide leader-ship and to assist the institutional authorities in the smooth working of the Home. Since the stay of inmate is very short the occupation chosen does not require a high degree of dexterity, intelligence or skill. Therefore, simple occupations like Broom making, chalk stick making, pin-cushion making, "Burud work" Ambar charkha etc. are chosen for the purpose. We are indeed grateful to the Khadi Commission for having deputed one Instructor and given the necessary machinery free of cost for the Amber Charkha Section. The revenue earned through these industries during the year under report is Rs. 20,964·68.

II. Beggars Home for Males, Chembur

In this institution following industries are taught and training is imparted to the inmates Tailoring, Weaving, Spinning Carpentry, Laundry, Burud work, Agriculture and Gardening, Poultry and Leather work. All the industries except poultry are conducted separately in Leprosy Section of this Home. The Blind Home which is an annexe to this home, conducts classes in Music, Braille, Coir work and cane work.

Tailoring

This is one of the major industries of the Home, where 25 to 30 inmates work on an average. Nearly 53 inmates were trained during the

year under report. This section is conducted under a trained Instructor. Stitching work is of a high standard and the Home is in the list of approved contractors of Government of Maharashtra.

During the year under report stiching contracts of Thana Mental Hospital, the Thana Civil Hospital and Podar Hospital, Bombay were taken and total turn over of the outside work was Rs. 2,839·72. In addition to this inmates clothing is also stitched. The total turn over for this work for Home supply is Rs. 15,437·81. Cash revenue collected for this section during the year was Rs. 2,059·10.

Weaving

This section is conducted under the supervision of Weaving Mukadam. There are 3 Nawar Looms and 11 looms in this section. The average monthly attendance of the inmates was about 18 and total number of inmates who took the advantage of the training in Weaving was 46. Towels, Chaddars, and Nawar Tape are the main products of the institution. Articles worth Rs. 4,023·26 were prepared in this section and articles worth Rs. 3,055·28 were given to the Home as Home supply whereas articles worth Rs. 619.61 were sold out to the public during the year. However, the annual revenue of this section for the period under report is Rs. 884·00.

Spinning

This section is conducted under the supervision of an instructor posted and paid by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The average monthly attendance of this section during the year was 64. During the year under report following was the production of this section.

	Yarn produced		No. hanks
1.	On Ambar Charkha ...	...	48,640
2.	On Box Charkha ...	113 lbs. 28 Tolas ...	...
3·	Khadi cloth produced. ...	560 yards ...	...

The inmates working in this section are paid wages for the work done by them by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Some of the inmates took part in the spinning competition held in Bombay and we are proud to say that one leper inmate stood first in competition who was given a present by Dr. T. R. Narawane, Minister for Social Walfare at the special function held in the institution.

224 inmates were trained in this section during the year under review.

Laundry

This section is supervised by a Guard who is trained in this job. The average attendance of the inmates in this section is 10. The cash revenue of this section for the period under report is Rs. 589·01.

Burud Work

This section is managed under the supervision of a Guard. The average number of inmates who worked in this section was 13 during the year under report. The work done in this section during the year under report is as follows:—

		No. of articles	Amount
			Rs.
1	Baskets supplied to the Manager, B. D. D. Chawls.	1375	2,062·50
2	Other Bamboo materials prepared and sold out.	...	13·55
3	Home supply	...	368·93
4	Protective Home	...	144·87
			2,589·65

Leather work

This section has been started last year 3 to 4 inmates can work in this section at a time. During the period under report following orders were executed.

		Amount
		Rs.
(1)	Outside orders completed ...	492·68
(2)	Guards sandles Home supply ...	504·00
		996·68

The cash revenue of this section for the period is Rs. 502·01.

Carpentry

Under a trained instructor this section imparted training to able bodied and literate inmates. The average daily attendance of this section (in the Leprosy and general section) is 8. During the year under report the following works were executed in this section :—

		Amount Rs.
(1) Outside orders completed	...	659·16
(2) Home supply	...	1,957·74
		2,634·90

The cash revenue of this section for the period under report is Rs. 328·15.

Agriculture and Gardening

During the year under report efforts were made to reclaim more land. Paddy and vegetable are grown in the fields. The yield during the year under report is as follows :—

		Amount Rs.
(1) Rice and vegetables supplied to the Home	...	3,555·30
(2) Vegetable sold outside	...	58·49
		3,413·79

III. Beggars Home for Females, Chembur

This institution is primarily meant for admission of able-bodied female beggar inmates. About 126 inmates were trained in verious crafts such as Tailoring, Weaving, Gardening, Poultry, Spinning, Clay modelling, Laundry, Knitting, Brooms and coir making and general house hold work. The following statement indicates the production and sales effected under

various industries conducted in the Home during the period under report :—

Name of the section	Average No. of inmates employed during the year	Total production during the year	Sales effected during the year	Home supply
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1. Weaving Section	... 10 Sarees, duster, Nawar Tape, etc.	1,966·13	733·05	1154·90
2. Tailoring section	... 12 stitching charges shorts, shirts	6,049·50	3,446·76	2,355·28
3. Knitting and spinning	... 30 woollen article	994·04	440·38	98·05
4. Broom making	... 24 Brooms.	5,986·10	4,104·18	46·90
5. Clay Modelling	... 8 Clay Models and Ganapati	823·30	802·50	...
6. Garden and Poultry	... 24 Rice vegetables and eggs	1,141·46	184·82	956·64
7. Outside work	... ...	...	41·92	...
8. Laundry work	... 6 Washing of inmates clothes	400·00	...	400·00
9. Pin cushion section	... 9 Pin cushion and case boards	1,821·82	70·57	...
		19,184·85	11,424·18	5,011·77

IV. Beggars Home for Males, Visapur

It is a major institution. Various industries have been organized in this institution, primarily with the object of giving training to the inmates as below:—

Weaving

(1) 22 looms of different kinds and sizes on an average were engaged in the section. 76 inmates have been trained during the year.

This year this section manufactured long cloth for inmates' Shirt chaddi cloth, carpets, bed sheets, towels for inmates, and bandage cloth for hospitals and designed punja carpets of different sizes.

The revenue derived from this section is as under:—

		Rs.
Cash and book adjustment	...	617.10
Home to Home supply	...	9,189.28
		9,806.38

Tailoring

(2) This section was fully busy throughout the year with this institution's work as well as other sister institutions, Private orders of the public are also taken. On an average 20 inmates were working in this section. The revenue fetched by this section is as under.—

		Rs.
Cash and book adjustment	...	2,620.71
Home to Home supply	...	9,189.28
		11,809.99

Carpentry

(3) This section is also one of the most important sections of this institution that runs in full swing throughout the year. The working of the section was carried on with an average No. of 19 inmates engaged in this section. Private and Government orders were secured for preparation of new furniture and for repairs of old furniture. Revenue derived by this section is as under:—

		Rs.
Cash and book adjustment	...	1,726.81
Home to Home supply	...	109.19
		1,836.00

Leather work

(4) On an average 10 inmates were engaged in this section. The orders of the sister institutions and of the public are undertaken and executed to their satisfaction. Fancy leather articles such as office leather bags,

camera cases, belts are also manufactured here and there is a great demand for the same. Revenue fetched by this section is as follows.—

		Rs.
Cash and book adjustment	...	1,177.48
Home to Home supply	...	525.29
		1,698.77

Tel Ghani (Extraction of sweet oil)

(5) This section was started at this institution with the main object to achieve self sufficiency for the Home in so for as sweet oil requirements are concerned and we may state here that the progress of this section is satisfactory. For the present there are two 'Nutan Ghanis' modern devices of oil extraction, run in this section and 60 seers of sweet oil could be extracted per day.

Pure filtered sweet oil is sold to the public, staff and Visapur prison staff. On an average 14 inmates were engaged in this section and revenue derived by this section is as under:—

		Rs.
Cash and book adjustment	...	2,936.37
Home to Home supply	...	6,674.75
		9,611.12

V. Leprosy Hospital, Pui Kolad

The following occupations are only conducted in this Hospital at present. The progress and existing Schemes of the Hospital are as under:—

Sr. No.	Name of Occupation		Total cost of products Rs.
1.	Weaving	...	294.00
2.	Tailoring	...	897.50
3.	Bidi making	...	1,290.00
4.	Carpentry	...	160·00
5.	Poultry	...	162.36
6.	Dairy	...	561.91
7.	Agricultural and Vegetable	...	9,098.00
			12,463.77

VII. Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay

Old and infirm, crippled and disabled beggars are admitted in this institution. The Crippled are given work suitable to them. Very many of them are severally handicapped. But although they are handicapped they are able to contribute their part in running the institution. Out of a yearly average 286·77 inmates, 266 is daily average of work in the Home and Preventive workshop. The Industries are as follows:—

Weaving

The out-put was better than last year and sufficient cloth was made to cover even this year's requirements. The institution is self supporting for all clothing.

Tailoring

Work of this department is also encouraging 6 machines are in use daily. All clothing is stitched in the premises of the institution.

Lace, Talting and Fancy sewing

Lace and fancy sewing of this institution has a great demand.

Safty Pin Industry

The institution is doing this type of work for the past five years. Many inmates are employed in this section. During the year the inmates were doing over time for which they are paid nPs. 12 per hour.

Ambar Charkha

The institution have now a full complement of 20 boys working in this department and on an average 5,000 naugs are made monthly and delivered to Khadi Board. Double yarn spinning has also been introduced in order to set up one loom for Khadi.

Other Industries

Pillow making, Nadis making are being continued. In this section many of aged and infirm inmates are kept busy from day to day. Button making and string belts are also being made throughout the year.

Literacy Education

14. Literacy classes are conducted in almost all institutions as far as possible with the kind co-operation of voluntary social workers and institutional staff. Inmates are also given benefit of Audit education in some of the Institutions.

Health and Sanitat ion

15. The General health of the inmates in all the certified institutions was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year under report.

The Superintendent, Receiving Center, Worli reports on the General Health of the inmates as follows:—

'The general Health of the inmates was on the whole satisfactory and there were no epidemics during the year under report. As a preventive measure T. A. B. was vaccinated to every inmate passing through the Centre. Diphtheria prophylatic was given to all children in August 1960. Particular care had been taken to keep the surrounding clean and tidy for the control of Maleria. D. D. T. spray all over the institution and premises at regular interval was also arranged."

Casualties

16. Appendix X shows the total number of deaths during the year under report in all the institutions. The total no. of deaths was 289 against 348 of the previous year.

Outside Employment

17. The Scheme of outside employment is in vogue since 1952-53 and it has attained a considerable success. The scheme of starting work-camps has been evolved through the idea of engaging beggars as an outside labour.

Visiting Committees and Releases

18. Appendix IX shows the analysis of the releases during the year under report. Release after expiry of the period of detention ordered by a the court numbered 947 males and 176 females as against 1138 males and 177 females during the previous year.

Visiting Committees of the Beggars Home for Females, Chembur Beggars Home for Males, Chembur and Receiving Centre, Worli, Bombay functioned during the year under report.

Meetings of Advisory committees for the limits of Greater Bombay, were also held as usual.

19. The number of inmates released conditionally under section 401 Criminal Procedure Code by Government is 72 males and 27 females as against 44 males and nil females of the previous year. The number of inmates released on licence within the State of Maharashtra under section 20 (i) of Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 by the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions is 64 males and 18 females as against 320 males and 87 females of last year.

The number of releases depends mainly on the satisfactory home circumstances of the inmates and completion of inquiries. Well behaved inmates who complete satisfactory period of training in a craft and in whose case outside employment is available are also released.

Games and Recreation

20. In almost all the institutions the inmates are provided with facilities for indoor and outdoor games. They are encouraged to take part in sports and games along with staff members.

In addition to usual Indian games volley-ball has become a very Popular with the inmates in most of the institutions. Members of the staff usually join inmates at games. Film shows and singing of Bhajans form major part of recreative activities in all the beggars' Homes.

Reading rooms with Hindi, Marathi and other Regional language, Dailies and weeklies have been started in almost all the institutions for the benefit of the inmates.

Excursions and picnics are also arranged in some of the Certified Institutions.

Festivals of National rejoicing and important religious days were celebrated in almost all the certified institutions. The institutions celebrated the Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti, Vana Mohotsav week, and Diwali with great rejoice. Sweet dishes were served to inmates on festive occasions.

Publicity and Interpretations

21. The Superintendent, Receiving Centre, Worli gave a number of talks at various places. A number of articles and papers were contributed by the Superintendent and other members of the Beggars Act Advisory Committee.

The institutions took part in several exhibitions. The citizens committee formulated under the Patronship of the State Government donated Rs. 1,40,000 to help in solving the beggars problem. Similarly an amount of Rs. 1,000 was given by the committee for the "one day seminar" on beggars problem. This is a definite achievement in terms of community co-operation in handling this social problem. The report on this seminar is separately publised by the committee.

Finance

22. The Direct recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the year 1960-61 apart from the expenditure in connection with building repairs etc. (charges to civil works) is Rs. 19,83,411·00.

Appendix XII gives a break up of the amount spent on contingencies grant-in-aids and establishment.

Appendix XII-A shows the cost of maintenance of a beggar in the institution per day has veried from Rs. 1-1-9 in the year 1947-48 to Rs. 1·52 in the year 1960-61.

Appendix XII-B also gives a year-wise break up of the income from 1946-47 to 1960-61.

Appendix XII-C gives a statement of grants received annually over the period of 13 years from the Bombay Municipal Corporation as well as the total grants received from that source.

The survey would show that the policy of Co-ordinating the Government Activities of the Local Self Government and private individuals and voluntary agencies has been maintained throughout the operation of the Bombay Beggars' Act.

Visitors

23. Many Social workers interested in Beggars' Problem visited the major certified institutions. The institutions have been generally receiving a number of visitors both officials and non-officials of whom particular mention is made of the following.

(1) Shri M. B. Salvi, I. A. S. Inspector General of Prisons, State of Maharashtra, Poona.

(2) Deputy Minister for Home Shri Y. J. Mohite, State of Maharashtra.

(3) Mr. Mubarak, Ministy of Social Affairs Baghdad, Iraq.

(4) Shri Y. A. Fazalbhoy, The Sherriff of Bombay.

(5) Mrs. Liv. Kluge, Director of School of Social Welfare and Local Administration, Norway.

(6) Shri M. B. Raja Rao, I. A. S., Director of Social Welfare, Andhra Pradesh.

(7) Shri U. Kyaw
(8) Shri U. Ky. Nayunt } Assistant Judge and Magistrate, Burma.

General

24. The Application of Bombay Prevention of Begging Act to the Municipal Corporation limits of Poona was still under active consideration of Government, during the period under report.

Thanks are due to the various social organizations for their cordial co-operation in accommodating the statutory beggars in their institutions and to various Associations for sparing their probation officers for making home inquiries of beggar inmates referred to them.

Thanks are also due to various employes of labour for their co-operation and help and employing the inmates of the institutions of this Department in the workshops, factories, and work camps, and thereby extending help in taking the problem of rehabilitation and placement of Beggar inmates.

Director of Social Welfare,
Maharashtra State, Poona-2.

APPENDIX I

Names of Institutions Established or Certified under the Bombay Beggars' Act as stood on 31st March 1961

S. No.	Name of the Institution	District	Authority under which opened	Name of the Management of the Institution	Type of beggar inmates
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maharashtra State				
1	Receiving Centre, Worli ...	Bombay	G..N., H. D., No. 1687/5 of 5th June 1947 and 26th February 1949 and G. L., H. D., No. BBA 5954/12604-K, dated 30th December 1955.	Government	Male beggars and female beggars under trial with children below 5 years of age.
2	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur.	Ahmednagar	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 14th March 1946.	Do.	Able bodied male beggars.
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur.	Bomb y	Do. ...	Do.	Able bodied females beggars with children below 5 years of age.
4	Beggars Home for Males, Chembur.	Bombay	G. N., H. D., No. 9606/5 of 27th December 1959 and G. L., H. D., No. BBA 5954/12604-K, dated 30th December 1955.	Do.	Able bodied male beggars.
5	Beggars Colony for Leprosy Patient, Pui.	Kolaba	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 14th March 1946.	Do.	Leprosy beggars Males and females.
6	Central Mental Hospital, Poona.	Poona	Do. ...	Do.	Male and Female llunatic beggars.
7	M. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.	Thana	Do. ...	Do.	Do.

	King George V Infirmary, Bombay.	Bombay	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 21st August 1946.	King George V Memorial	Infirm and bed ridden beggars males and females.
9	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	Bombay	G. N., H. D., No. 7701/4-1921 of 14th March 1946.	Do.	Infirm and crippled beggars males and females.
10	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri ...	Ratnagiri	Do. ...	Government	Male and female lunatic beggars
11	Acworth Leprosy Home, Matunga.	Bombay	G. N., H. D., No. 6318/5-1921 of 15th October 1948.	Private	Leprosy beggars males and females.
12	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	Poona	G. N., H. D., No. 230/6 of 27th July 1950	Do.	Blind male beggars.
13	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona.	Poona	G. N., H. D., No. 8754/5 of 31st July 1950.	Do.	Crippled beggars of either sex.
14	Beggars Home for Males, Virar	Thana	G. R., H. D., No. 1895/6 of 11th November 1953.	Do.	Do.
15	Eduljee Framjee Albless Leprosy Home, Trombay	Bombay	G. N., H. D., No. BBA 5053/5627 of 2nd February 1955.	Do.	Leprosy male beggars
16	Haji Allarkhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri.	Bombay	G. N., H. D., No. BBA 5053/1 5992 of 21st February 1955.	Do.	Blind female beggars.
17	Beggars Home for Males, Ghaipatwadi	Ahmednagar	G. R. H. D., No. BBA 5854/9854-K, of 17th August 1956.	Government	Male beggars.
18	Red Cross T. B. Sanitorium Arangaon.	Ahmednagar	G. R. H. D., No. BBA 5855/227-K, of 16th October 1956.	Private	T. B. beggars patients
19	Mahila Seva Gram ...	Poona	G. R, L. and S. W. D. No. BBA/5956/78463-L of 11th July 1957.	Do.	Female beggars.
20	Beggars home for males ...	Ahmednagar	G. R., L and S. W. D., No. BLG/6658-67067-L.	Government	Male beggars
21	Beggars Home for Males, Nandurbar	Dhulia	G. R. L. and S. W. D., No. MIS. 1058-72405-I of 25th November 1958.	Do.	Orthopedicaly handicapped and able bodied.

APPENDIX II

Analysis of beggars tried by the Courts for the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961

	No. of cases pending on 1st May 1960	No. of persons newly arrested and admitted on remand.	Grand total	Released under section 5(3) before Conviction.	Released under section 5(4) with admonition	Detained in the institution under section 5(5)	Cases taken to dorment file	Deaths while under trial	Cases transferred to juvenile courts as inmates were found below age,	Escapes while undertrial	Sent to prison under section 6(2) of Bombay Prevention of Begging Act.	Cases pending on 31st March 1961	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Males ...	311	4,216	4,527	1,724	195	2,245	27	16	...	15	29	286	4,527
Females ...	79	837	916	462	77	321	12	10	...	...	1	33	916
Total ...	390	5,053	5,443	2,186	262	2,566	39	26	...	15	30	319	5,443

APPENDIX II-A

Cases of Beggar inmates

Years	No. of cases pending beginning of the year	No. of new arrests made during the year	No. of Total cases under detention on the last day of year
1946-47	...	2474	689
1947-48	...	923	724
1948-49	12	1079	899
1949-50	44	1352	1341
1950-51	74	1456	1467
1951-52	143	1406	1130
1952-53	214	1730	1387
1953 54	135	2110	1765
1954-55	228	1827	1659
1955-56	285	2547	1339
1956-57	475	3834	1420
1957-58	396	3013	1211
1958-59	324	7450	5431
1959-60	699	5304	2709
1960-61	390	5053	2566
Total ...	3369	41558	25790

APPENDIX III

Analysis of beggar inmates detained in Certified Institutions for the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961

S. No.	Particulars	Males	Females	Total
1	Lunatic ...	58	22	70
2	Blind ...	113	5	118
3	Deaf-Mute ...	13	3	16
4	V. D. ...	36	15	51
5	T. B. ..	32	8	40
6	Leprosy Patients ...	401	35	436
7	Old Infirm and Crippled ...	476	106	582
8	Able bodied ...	1116	127	1243
	Total ...	2245	321	2566

APPENDIX III-A

Classification of detained beggars according to age groups for the year 1960-61

	16 to 25 years	26 to 40 years	41 years & above	Total
Males ...	563	934	748	2245
Females	30	113	178	321
Total ...	593	1,047	926	2566

APPENDIX IV

Classification of beggar inmates according to period of detention during the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961 Committed for the first time

Name of the Institution	Total No. of inmates		For year or less		1 to 2 years		2 to 3 years		Above 3 years		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Receiving Centre, Worli.	1911	275	1264	182	330	93	220	..	97	...	1911	275
Total ...	1911	275	1264	182	330	92	220	....	97	...	1911	275

APPENDIX V

Classification of beggar inmates convicted for the Second time and subsequently detained in Certified Institutions for the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961

S. No.	Particulars	Detention for the Second Conviction	Detention for subsequent conviction.	Number of inmates		Period of detention					Total
				Males	Females	1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	
1	Receiving Centre, Worli.	294	86	334	46	177	44	71	6	82	380
	Total ...	294	86	334	46	177	44	71	6	82	380

APPENDIX VI

Classification of beggar inmates detained during the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961
(According to domicile)

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Belonging to Bombay City		Other District of Maharashtra State		Other States of the Indian Union		Not known		Other than Indian Union		Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	Receiving Centre, Worli ..	114	28	582	108	1378	133	133	47	38	5	2566
	Total ...	114	28	582	108	1378	133	133	47	38	5	2566

APPENDIX VII

Analysis of escapes during the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Escapes during the year 1960-61 i.e. 1-5-60 to 31-3-1961	Absconders in col. 3 traced and readmitted	Absconders who remained untraced from the number of absconders of the year 1959-1960	No. of absconders on 1st May 1960	Traced from among absconders of Col. 6	No. of inmates escaped during previous year and remained untraced	No. of inmates at large on 31st March 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Receiving Centre, Worli, Bombay ...	52	13	39	226	16	155	381
2	Beggars Home for Males Chembur, Bombay.	161	13	148	561	...	561	709
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, Bombay.	2	...	2	42	...	2	44
4	Beggars Home for Males, Virar ...	37	...	37	134	...	38	171
5	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur ...	172	8	164	78	...	78	242
6	Beggars Home for Males, Ghaipatwadi ...	12	2	10	48	...	21	28
7	Beggars Home for Males, Nandurbar ...	45	...	45	64	...	64	109
8	Leprosy Hospital, Pui Kolad ...	85	8	77	...	...	68	228
9	Beggars Home for Males, Chimble ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	10	...	10	151	...	3	164
11	King George V. Memorial, Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12	Haji Allarkhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri.	3	...	3	4	...	4	7
13	Akworth Leprosy Home, Matunga ...	1	...	...	147	...	...	148
14	The Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kusumbai Motichand Mahila Seva Gram, Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Devid Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona ...	36	...	36	220	...	220	256
17	Eduljee Framjee Albless Leprosy Home, Trombay.	37	1	36	22	4	18	36
18	T. B. Sanitorium, Arangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mental Hospital, Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mental Hospital, Yeravda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	653	45	607	1695	20	1232	2523

APPENDIX

Statement showing trades introduced and the number of inmates employed

Sr. No.	Name of the Institution	Music and Braille reading and writing	Outside employment	Tailoring and Button making	Gardening and Agriculture including poultry.	Spinning on charkha and takali	No. of inmates imparted training during the period					
							Clay modelling	Laundry Section	Knitting	Weaving	Carpentry and cane work	General household work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Receiving Centre, Worli ..	...	67	120	100	147	...	43	64	13	120	180
2	Beggars Home for Males, Chembur, Bombay.	35	30	53	93	224	...	42	...	41	45	15
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur	...	4	11	24	16	6	6	4	4	-	10
4	Beggars Home for Males, Virar.	...	4	35	22	15	-	...	...	20	...	1
5	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur.	50	205	41	235	68	4	35	...	76	15	5
6	Beggars Home for Males, Ghaipatwadi.	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	Beggars Home for Males, Chimble.	...	10	...	48	...	...	20	...	...	...	33
8	Beggars Home for Males, Nandurbar.	..	...	1	40	...	...	5	...	...	1)	1
9	Leprosy Hospital, Pui ...	...	...	2	15	...	...	1	...	8	2	...
10	Eduljee Framjee Albless Leprosy Home, Trombay.	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	...	11	4	27	23	...	1	3	3	...	4
12	King George V Memorial, Bombay.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
13	Haji Allarkhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri.	6		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
14	Ackworth Leprosy Home, Matunga.	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
15	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kusumbai Motichand Mahila Sewagram. Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	—	...	...	...
17	Devid Sasoon Infirm Asylam, Poona.	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	1)	...
18	T.B. Sanatorium Arangaon.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
19	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mental Hospital, Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mental Hospital, Yeravda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		161	324	268	715	478	10	156	71	1 6	195	279

VIII

during the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961.

No. of inmates under training on 30th April 1960																			
Brooms and coir making	Leather work	Oil pressing	Miscellaneous	Total No. of inmates imparted training during the year.	Music and Braille reading and writing.	Outside employment	Laundry Section	Tailoring and Button making	Gardening and Agriculture including Poultry.	Spinning	Weaving	Carpentry and cane work	General household work	Clay modelling	Knitting	Brooms and coir making	Leather work	Oil pressing	Miscellaneous	Total number of inmates under training on 30-4-1960.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
969	...	...	96	1,839	...	25	15	20	20	25	3	17	30	...	8	64	...	...	25	252
18	5	...	15	615	12	5	32	27	40	75	28	21	10	-	...	13	2	.	12	277
20	4	-	10	126	...	4	7	15	38	26	15	...	14	8	4	29	6	...	10	176
...	...	...	65	162	...	2	...	13	35	22	15		...	...	...	...	...	...	67	151
...	17	12	4	882	10	155	14	50	270	0	32	30	2	15	6	96	9	14	159	842
...	...	.	...	17	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	80	191	...	3	11	...	21	...	...	...	12	...	...		...	...	92	139
1	...	...	59	117	...	...	6	50	...	...	12	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	49	121
...	...	...	...	88	45	...	2	3	65	1	8	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	125
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	30	101	...	19	...	7	30	...	8	...	6	...	3	...	...	15	113	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	6	97	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	3	10	...	...	2	...	...	68	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	20	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 001	26	12	365	4,237	71	213	97	182	577	221	131	63	89	23	24	144	17	29	5	3,456

APPENDIX IX

Analysis of beggar inmates released during the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Released at the end of detention period		Released conditionally under section 401 Criminal Procedure Code		Released on Licence under Section 20(1) Bombay Beggars Act		Cases set aside by High Courts		Total
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	Receiving Centre, Worli, Bombay ...	38	8	63	12	19	2	...	...	142
2	Beggars Home for Males, Chembur, Bombay.	218	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	243
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, Bombay.	...	121	...	14	...	10	...	2	147
4	Beggars Home for Males, Virar, Bombay	70	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	73
5	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, District-Ahmednagar.	371	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	379
6	Beggars Home for Males, Ghaipatwadi, District-Ahmednagar.	77	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	78
7	Beggars Home for Males, Chimble, District Ahmednagar.	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	12
8	Beggars Home for Males, Nandurbar, District Dhulia.	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
9	Leprosy Hospital, Pui Kolad, Distaict Kolaba.	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

10	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	85	30	1	..	8	3	...	...	127
11	King George V Memorial, Bombay ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Haji Allarkhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri.	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
13	Akworth Leprosy Home, Matunga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Eduljee Framjee Albless Leprosy Home, Trombay.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	The Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kusumbai Motichand Mahila Sevagram, Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona ...	10	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
18	T. B. Sanitorium, Arangaon ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mental Hospital, Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mental Hospital, Yeravda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	947	176	72	27	64	18	...	2	1,306

APPENDIX X

Analysis of deaths during the period from 1st May 1960 to 31st March 1961

S. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of deaths		Diarrhoea and Dysentary	Anamia	Congasture cardine failure	T. B.	Typhoid	General Debility	Senilededebility	Leprosy	Other causes	Total number of deaths
		Males	Females										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Receiving Centre, Worli, Bombay ...	39	21	3	...	...	10	...	35	...	...	12	60
2	Beggars Home for Males, Chember, Bombay	15	...	1	...	1	2	...	6	2	...	3	15
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chember, Bombay.	...	15	...	..	...	4	...	3	3	3	2	15
4	Beggars Home for Males, Virar, Bombay ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Beggrs Home for Males, Visapur, District Ahmednagar.	99	...	19	26	...	7	10	19	...	...	18	99
6	Beggars Home for Males, Ghaipatwadi, District Ahmednagar.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
7	Beggars Home for Males, Chimble, District Ahmednagar.	10	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	10
8	Beggars Home for Males, Nandurbar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

9	Leprosy Hospital, Pui Kolad ...	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
10	Edujee Framjee Albless Leprosy Home, Trombay, Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	7
12	King George V Memorial, Bombay ...	20	19	...	...	...	3	...	14	16	...	6	39
13	Haji Allarkhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri.	...	14	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	5	14
14	Adworth Leprosy Home, Matunga ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kusumbai Motichand Mahila Seva Gram, Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	David Sassoon Infrm Asylum, Poona ...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	9
18	T. B. Sanatorium, Arangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mental Hospital, Thana ...	1	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6
21	Mental Hospital, Yeravda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	206	83	28	36	2	28	12	95	25	8	55	289

APPENDIX XI

Population statement of Certified Institutions for the year ending 31-3-1961

Serial No.	Name of the Institution	No. on 1-5-1960	No. admitted during the year 1960-61 by detention (plus)	No. received otherwise than by detention and transfer (such as licence revoked etc.) (plus)	No. received on transfer from other institution (plus)	No. released during the year 1960-61 i.e. 1-5-60 to 31-3-61 (minus)	No. transfers to other institutions (minus)	No. of deaths (minus)	No. of inmates escaped during the period and remained untraced (minus)	Number present on 31-3-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Receiving Centre for Beggars, Worli, Bombay-18.	322	2566	29	89	142	2659	24	37	144
2	Beggars Home for Males, Chembur, Bombay-7.	676	634	13	63	243	267	29	161	686
3	Beggars Home for Females, Chembur, Bombay-71.	322	152	17	6	147	27	15	2	306
4	Beggars Home for Males, Virar, District Thana.	142	148	...	23	73	51	1	37	151
5	Beggars Home for Males, Visapur, District Ahmednar.	737	822	...	73	379	89	99	164	901
6	Beggars Home for Males, Ghaipaiwadi, District Ahmednagar.	112	...	...	102	78	13	3	10	110
7	Leprosy Hospital, Pui-Kolad District Kolaba.	209	...	...	147	21	19	9	79	228

8	Beggars Home for Males, Nandurbar, Dist. Dhulia.	87	109	...	8	32	6	...	45	121
9	Beggars Home for Males, Chimble, Dist. Ahmednagar.	171	135	...	3	12	27	10	36	224
10	Lady Dhunbai Jahangir Home for the Destitute, Bombay.	297	208	55	100	127	221	7	10	295
11	King George V Memorial Infirmary, Bombay.	24	...	...	151	11	99	39	...	26
12	Haji Allarkhia Sonawala Andh and Anath Stree Ashram, Andheri, Bomay.	48	38	...	...	12	10	14	3	47
13	Albless Leprosy Home, Matunga, Bombay.	7	...	...	11	...	8	4	1	5
14	Eduljee Framjee Albless Leprosy Home, Bombay.	29	62	...	...	14	7	...	37	33
15	David Sassoon Industrial Asylum, Poona.	92	...	...	16	15	...	9	36	48
16	K. M. Mahila Seve Gram, Poona-4.	2	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	8
17	Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona-1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	T. B. Sanatorium, Arangaon, District Ahmednagar.	16	...	...	18	...	10	...	4	20
19	Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda, Poona 6.	35	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	35
20	N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana, District Thana.	160	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	159
21	M. H. Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,488	4,881	114	818	1,306	3,515	269	664	3,547

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing yearwise expenditure of Pay and Allowances, contingencies and Grand-in-aid of Beggars scheme from 1946-47 to 1960-61.

Year	Pay of Gazetted officers	Pay of Establishment	Allowances & Honoraria	Contingencies	Grant-in-aid	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1946-47 ...	21,162 0 0	70,471 0 0	70,420 0 0	2,18,017 0 0	76,823 0 0	4,56,893 0 0
1947-48 ...	15,113 1 0	50,333 7 0	44,919 11 0	1,05,701 13 8	60,483 3 0	2,76,551 3 8
1948-49 ...	15,217 1 0	58,300 10 5	53,316 8 0	1,44,049 12 1	48,677 3 3	3,55,561 2 9
1949-50 ...	9,770 1 0	82,483 9 9	88,214 6 0	3,10,827 13 7	92,665 8 0	5,83,961 6 4
1950-51 ...	13,414 9 0	1,08,744 13 0	1,14,024 13 0	4,30,466 6 2	1,09,978 14 10	7,76,629 8 0
1951-52 ...	14,834 5 0	11,991 0 0	1,19,070 5 0	3,87,887 7 1	1,07,929 6 2	7,49,632 1 3
1952-53 ...	16,155 0 0	12,371 5 0	1,26,270 0 0	3,65,695 0 0	99,660 0 0	7,31,495 0 0
1953-54 ...	14,600 0 0	13,118 0 0	1,28,375 0 0	4,38,135 0 0	1,25,010 0 0	8,37,300 0 0
1954-55 ...	14,730 0 0	1,42,315 0 0	1,34,195 0 0	4,49,230 0 0	1,33,360 0 0	8,73,830 0 0
1955-56 ...	19,545 0 0	1,59,650 0 0	1,62,648 0 0	4,84,000 0 0	1,20,360 0 0	9,46,203 0 0
1956-57 ...	21,686 0 0	1,78,400 0 0	1,77,280 0 0	5,70,786 0 0	1,18,076 0 0	10,66,228 0 0
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1957-58 ...	15,231 85	1,92,838 17	1,96,030 90	8,06,713 85	1,85,171 07	13,95,990 84
1958-59 ...	19,966 00	1,28,632 00	2,33,162 00	11,87,568 00	1,87,906 00	18,07,234 00
1959-60 ...	26,081 50	2,53,903 18	2,63,659 99	16,67,847 36	1,77,292 89	23,88,785 00
1960-61 ...	29,300 00	2,76,871 00	3,16,623 00	11,56,156 00	2,04,431 00	19,83,411 00
Total ...	2,66,806 41	21,77,748 49	22,28,209 53	86,73,086 50	18,83,854 11	1,52,29,705 22

APPENDIX XII-A

Statement showing yearwise cost per day in respect of beggar inmates from 1946-47 to 1960-61

S. No.	Year		Cost of maintenance including pay and allowances contingent bill excluding non-recurring		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1	1946-47	...	1	4	0
2	1947-48	...	1	1	9
3	1948-49	...	1	6	0
4	1949-50	...	1	1	10
5	1950-51	...	1	4	1
6	1951-52	...	1	8	9
7	1952-53	...	1	9	2
8	1953-54	...	1	6	0
9	1954-55	...	1	8	3
10	1955-56	...	1	4	7
			Rs.	nP.	
11	1956-57	...	1	26	
12	1957-58	...	1	46	
13	1958-59	...	1	50	
14	1959-60	...	1	50	
15	1960-61	...	1	52	

APPENDIX XII B

Statement showing yearwise Cash Revenue of Beggars Scheme from 1946-47 to 1960-61

Year		Revenue including contribution from Bombay Municipal Corporation
		Rs. a. p.
1946-47	...	Nil
1947-48	...	2,422 15 6
1948-49	...	67,049 14 5
1949-50	...	1,07,713 0 0
1950-51	...	33,512 0 0
1951-52	...	2,46,423 0 0
1952-53	...	25,810 0 0
1953-54	...	2,52,520 0 0
1954-55	...	1,54,900 0 0
1955-56	...	1,73,628 0 0
1956-57	...	47,785 0 0
1957-58	...	4,21,675 0 0
1958-59	...	3,41,976 0 0
		Rs. nP.
1959-60	...	1,20,242·93
1960-61	...	4,56,882·47
	Total ...	24,52,535·27

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